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bringing the condition of the ratifications, declarations of accession, etc., up to March 1, 1915. It gives a survey of the history of the treaties now in effect, and contains also the treaties relative to mediation and good offices. There is a preface by Dr. Philip Zorn, privy councilor. The work is arranged in sixteen sections, taking up in order the treaties concerning (1) peaceful settlement of international disputes; (2) limitation of the use of force by exaction of contractual debts; (3) beginning of hostilities; (4) laws and customs of war on land; (5) rights and duties of neutrals in land warfare; (6) treatment of hostile merchantmen on the outbreak of hostilities; (7) change of merchantmen into warships, and the like. There is also added the London Declaration and the Geneva Convention.

LES TRIBUNAUX MIXTES D'ÉGYPTE. By Enrique Garcia de Herreros. Wm. Dawson & Sons, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London, E. C. 1914. 340 pp. Price, 5 shillings, net.

This volume in the French language provides a clear résumé of facts, documents, and references to treaties, and will be most valuable as a work of reference to jurists, diplomatists, and others who are considering the consular jurisdiction, the mixed courts, the abolition of the capitulations, etc. It was published just before the beginning of the war, and ought to be useful in the solution of some of the questions which arise in connection with the peace negotiations that will follow the war. Judge E. G. de Herreros is a councilor of the Court of Appeal in Spain, as well as judge of the Mixed Tribunal of Alexandria, and a competent authority on the subject he discusses. There is a preface by Mr. Francis Laloë, French councilor of the Mixed Court of Appeal.

THE CRIMSON FIST. By O. H. Neland. Boston: The Gorham Press. 1915. 208 pages. Price, \$1.00.

Among the anti-war books now on the market is this entitled "The Crimson Fist," written by one who conceals his identity under the name of O. H. Neland. He depicts the horrors of war, indicting successively five agencies which in his opinion are making for aggressive patriotism and love of war—the Home, School, Church, Press, and Government. The author says we shall never have peace until a new and true internationalism takes the place of our present foolishly narrow ideals of patriotism. He pictures the modern child, who worships brute force, this feeling being fostered by his home training and the stories he reads. At school he is taught to admire generals and admirals, and learns that the people of *his* land are more brave, more pure, more truthful, and more united than those of other countries. "As to the church, how one who believes in being guided by the life of Christ can believe there ever was or could be a religious war is unimaginable. Yet what do we hear from most of the pulpits of the land?" In the press we read that "WE lead the world in civilization; OURS is an excellent government; WE are fair in OUR dealings with foreign nations," and so on *ad nauseam*. The Government, too, is far from taking the stand it should concerning the standard of true patriotism—a patriotism which should never excuse war, but should prepare for peace by stopping war preparations. "With the mothers of the world, as with no one else, lies

the future of peace and war!" Were the Man of Galilee living today, He would say, "Thou shalt not kill a foreigner."

THE COMRADE OF NAVARRE. By Harriet Malone Hobson. Philadelphia: the Griffith & Rowland Press. 280 pp. Price, \$1.25.

This novel of the Huguenot period is written in a quaint style, interweaving a sweet, pathetic romance with the story of the devotion of one gallant knight of Henry of Navarre. There are three leading characters. The comrade of Navarre is the son of a massacred Huguenot leader, sworn always to uphold the Huguenot faith though it should demand the laying down of his own life. To this vow he was true, and we see his two dearest friends drop from the faith to which he is pledged. His brother, a youth with early leanings to the Catholic faith, finally becomes a monk of great influence. Then there is the great king, Henry of Navarre, who led the Huguenots through years of war, only to be convinced by this monk of the wickedness of leading his subjects to death, even for a holy faith. After a long mental struggle, he saw that behind all creeds there is one great truth, and in giving up the faith which he had chosen for that which the majority in his kingdom demanded to bring peace, he was not giving up his faith in God or selling his soul for a kingdom.

THE GREAT EVIL. By Diana Agabeg Apcar. Yokohama: The *Japan Gazette* Press. 1914. 114 pages.

Mrs. Apcar is an Armenian, a clever and powerful writer, who has already issued several books and many pamphlets treating of the wrongs and outrages which her country has suffered. Her words come from the heart, and constitute a burning arraignment of the great powers which have allowed these wrongs to be perpetrated. She speaks from the closest personal knowledge. Imperialism is the world's great evil. Three-fourths of all the wars "have been fought out in the interests of some imperialism, and the remaining one-fourth as resistance or opposition to the aggressiveness or yoke of some imperialism." . . . "Peace and imperialism cannot live together in our world. Humanity . . . must put imperialism on the scaffold before it can put peace on the throne."

BOOKLETS AND PAMPHLETS.

Non-Resistance. By Willard L. Sperry. 29 pages. Also, **Christ, Our Peace.** 21 pages. Boston: The Pilgrim Press.

The Pilgrim Press has just published two sermons recently delivered by Dr. Sperry in the Central Congregational Church, Boston. They are full of inspiration, and ought to be read by all who are anxious to understand the position of those who believe non-resistance to be the only tenable doctrine that can be held by those opposed to war. The author calls to mind Garrison, one of the few consistent peace men; and also the example of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania. The only patriotism worthy of the name is that which takes its inspiration from Christianity. We must be Christians first and Americans second, says Dr. Sperry, if we would serve our country now.

After the War. By G. Lowes Dickinson. London: A. C. Fifield, 13 Clifford's Inn, E. C., 1915. 44 pages. Price, 6 pence, net.

Mr. Dickinson, of Cambridge, England, who represents the Union of Democratic Control, is the author of the bro-